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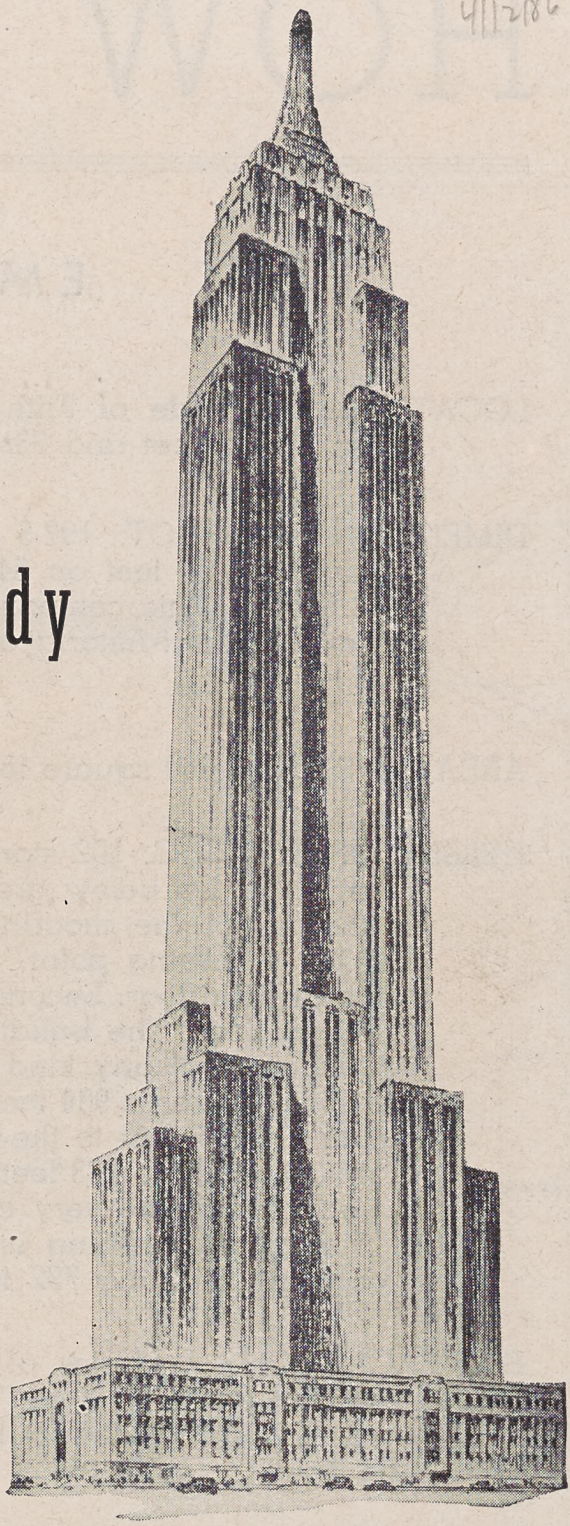
What Everybody Wants to Know About



EMPIRE STATE

Facts and Figures About the World's Greatest Structure

HOW BIG IS IT?

EMPIRE STATE FIGURES

LOCATION: West side of Fifth Avenue, between 34th Street and 33rd Street.

DIMENSIONS OF PLOT: 197.5 feet on Fifth Avenue, 424.95 feet on 34th Street and 33rd Street. (This comprises the plot of the old Waldorf-Astoria and additional land.)

AREA OF SITE: 83,860 square feet.

HEIGHT OF BUILDING: 102 stories above the street, 2 stories below grade. 1,250 feet to the tip of the mooring mast. 1,265 feet to "vanishing point." First Observatory at 86th floor. Second Observatory at 102nd floor. The building is the tallest structure of any kind in the world. The Eiffel Tower is 984 feet, the Chrysler Building, 1,046 feet to the tip of its spire (habitable only to 783 feet; Empire State is habitable to the very top). The Bank of Manhattan Building is 838 feet, the Woolworth Building 792 feet.

SET BACKS: Only 5 stories of Empire State cover the entire lot area. The tower sets back 60 feet from the lot line above the fifth floor.

CUBIC CONTENTS: 37,000,000 cubic feet.

RENTABLE AREA: 2,000,000 square feet. All space is outside.
The building can house 25,000 tenants. Floating population (visitors) is estiat 50,000 daily. In an emergency 80,000 people could be sheltered.

ELEVATORS: 65 passenger elevators and six freight elevators. All are Otis, signal control, self leveling. Express cars reach the 80th floor in less than one minute. Tower elevators run from the 80th floor to the 86th floor, the mast elevator from 86th floor roof to observatory atop the mooring mast. Elevators rise at a speed of 1,000 feet per minute.

STEEL FRAME: Empire State steel work weighs 60,000 tons, the largest single steel order ever placed for building construction. Loads on individual columns are in excess of 10,000,000 lbs., more than 5,000 tons. Steel work was begun March 17, 1930, and completed in 6 months — a record.

EXTERIOR MASONRY: Indiana limestone and granite with strips of chrome-nickel steel extending from the 6th to the 86th floor. Mooring mast is covered with glass, chrome-nickel steel and aluminum, illuminated from within and carrying a beacon at the top.

SIGHT-SEEING FACILITIES: Empire State observatories are open to the public on the 86th and 102nd floors. 500 visitors can be accommodated on the lower level and 100 atop the mooring mast.

EMPIRE STATE STATISTICS

An average of 2,500 men were employed daily in Empire State construction work, the maximum number for any one day being about 4,000.

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More than a million kilowatts of electricity are consumed every month by Empire State in lighting the building and in furnishing power for electrically driven equipment.

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Enough steel has gone into Empire State to build a double track railroad from New York to Saratoga Springs. Four and one-half stories of steel were erected every week. Each steel member reached the building accurately marked to indicate its position and was riveted into place only 80 hours after being fabricated in the mills at Pittsburgh.

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More than 17,000,000 feet of telephone and telegraph wire and cable are in Empire State.

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There are more than 50 miles of permanent piping in the building. There are 1,860 steps from bottom to top.

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Empire State has 6,500 windows, 10,000,000 bricks were used, there are 200,000 cubic feet of stone, 730 tons of exterior chrome-nickel steel and aluminum, nearly 7 miles of elevator shafts, enough floor space to shelter a city of 80,000.

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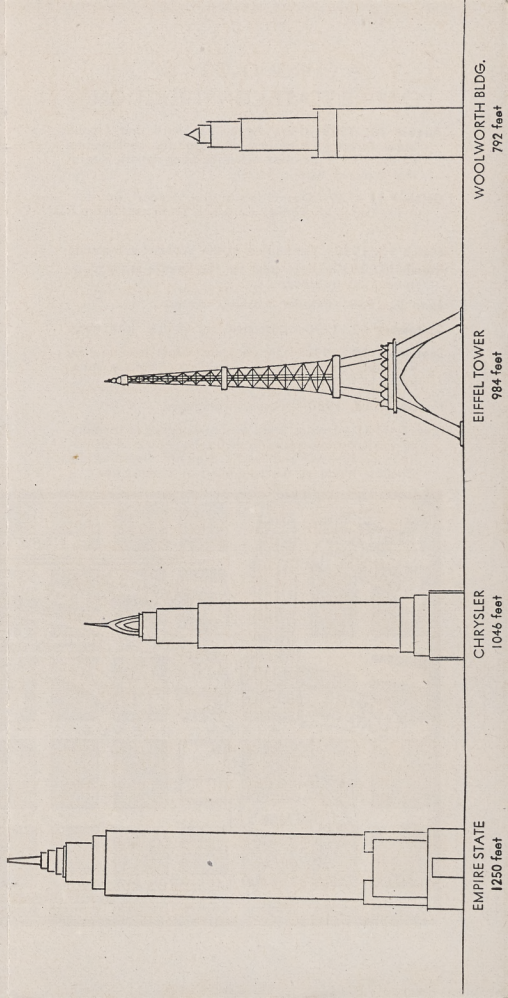
There is a complete laundry to serve all tenants and an ozonating plant for drinking water. Ventillating machinery is installed to deliver 725,000 cubic feet of air per minute. All the air in two basements and the lower five floors will be changed 6 times per hour.



A CHRONOLOGY OF EMPIRE STATE CONSTRUCTION

August 30, 1929—Hon. Alfred E. Smith and Empire State Directors published plans for the construction of the world's greatest office building on the site of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

October 1, 1929—Demolition of the Waldorf was formally begun by Former Governor Smith and John J. Raskob.

March 12, 1930—Demolition of the Waldorf completed.

March 17, 1930—First steel for the Empire State foundations set in place.

June 5, 1930—Exterior masonry started.

September 15, 1930—Last steel set on the 86th floor.

September 19, 1930—Empire State cornerstone laid by the Hon. Alfred E. Smith, President of Empire State, Inc.

November 13, 1930—Masonry completed.

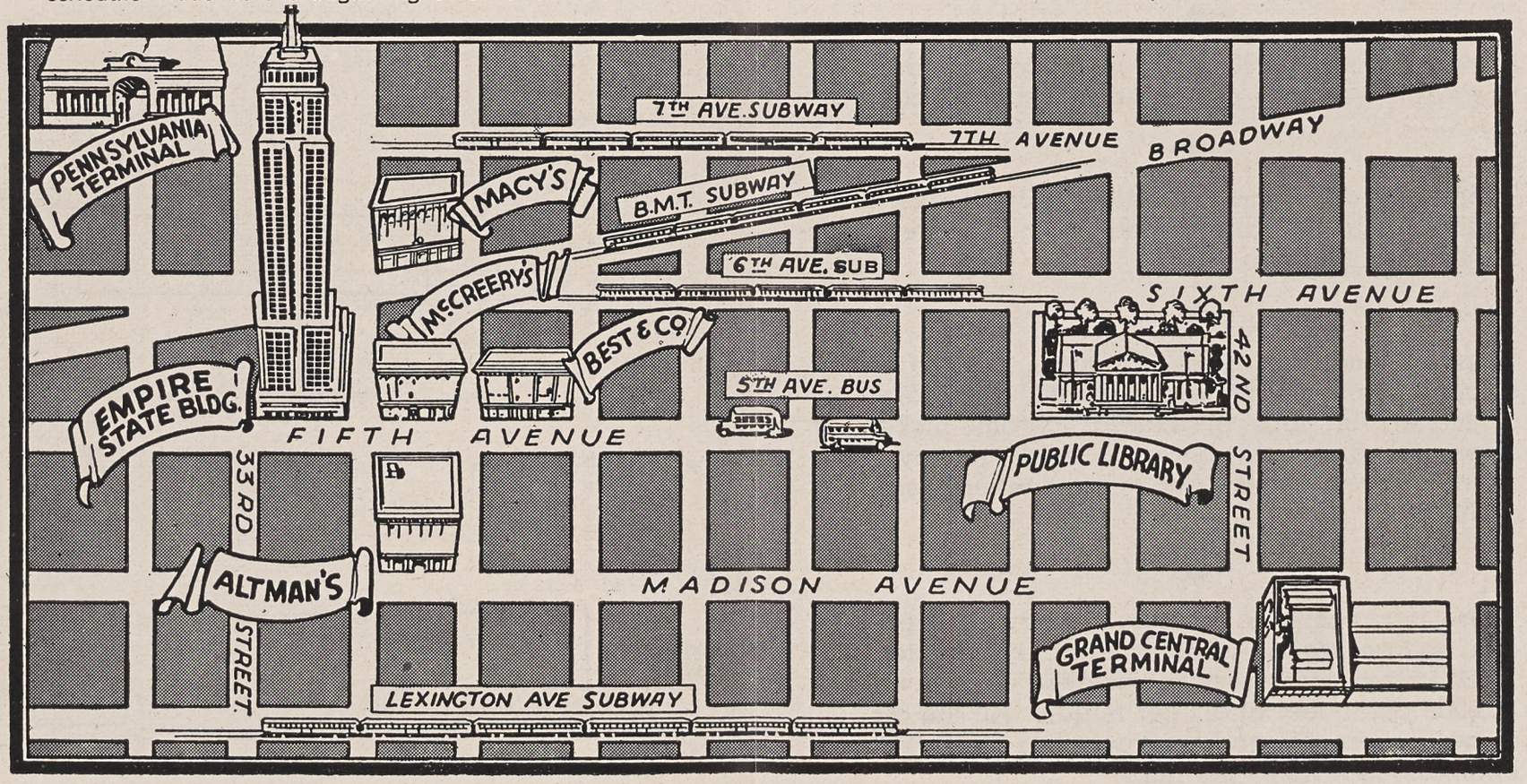
May 1, 1931—Empire State formally opened to the public less than two years from the beginning of demolition on the site and nearly a month ahead of the schedule made at the beginning of construction.

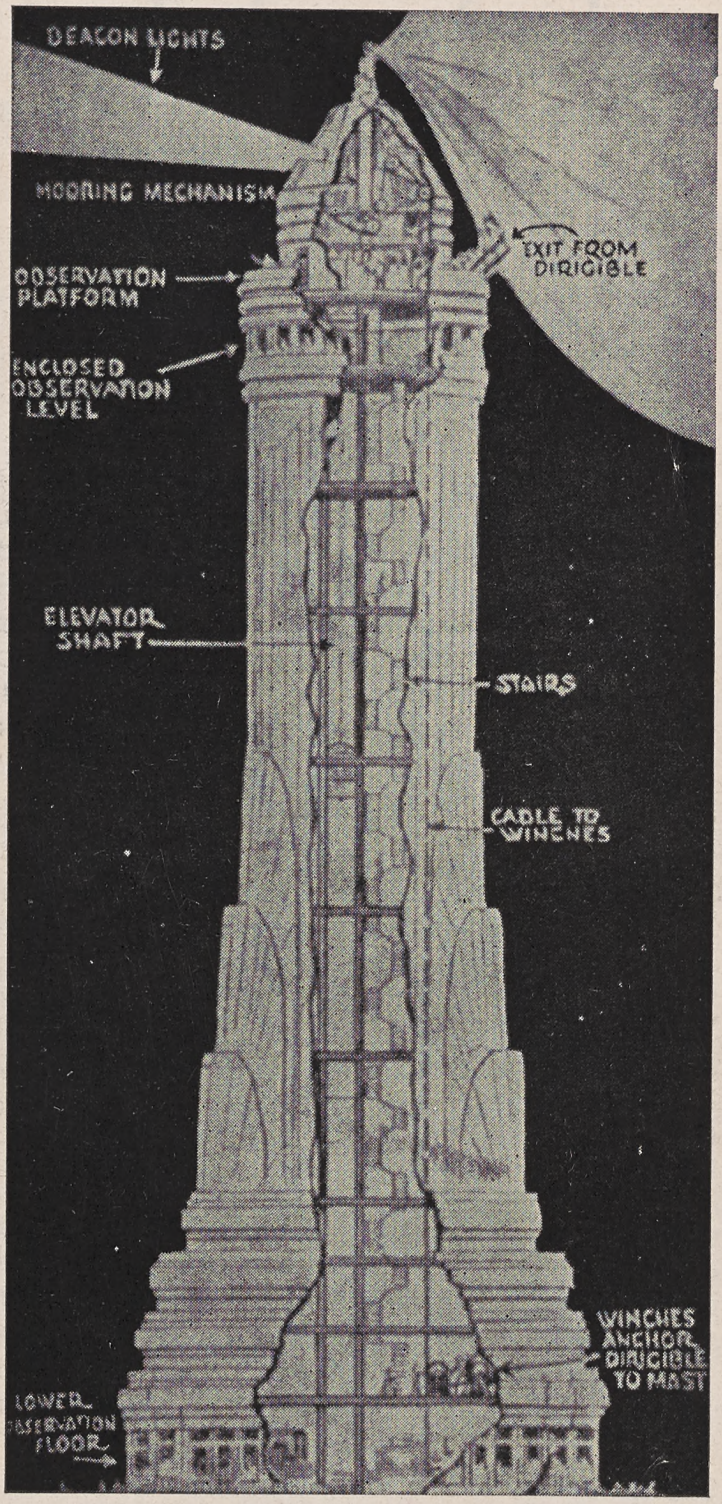
THE MEN WHO DID THE JOB

Owners: Empire State, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue.
Officers:
Alfred E. Smith, President
Robert C. Brown, Vice-President and Treasurer
J. Holloway Tarry, Secretary
Directors: Pierre S. du Pont, Louis G. Kaufman, August Heckscher, Alfred E. Smith, Ellis P. Earle, John J. Raskob
Architects: Shreve, Lamb & Harmon, 7 East 44th Street
Contractors: Starrett Brothers & Eken, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue.
Engineers: Meyer, Strong & Jones, Inc., 101 Park Avenue
Steel Erectors: Post & McCord, Inc., 101 Park Avenue
Consultant on Steel Erection: H. G. Balcom
In Charge of Construction:
John McInerney—for Empire State
John W. Bowser—for Starrett Brothers & Eken, Inc.

THE MEN WHO MANAGE EMPIRE STATE

President: Hugh A. Drum, Lieut. General, U.S.A. (Ret.)
Vice President: John J. Raskob.
Administrative: J. Holloway Tarry, Vice Pres. and Treas.
Rentals and Tenant Relations: H. Hamilton Weber, Vice President.
Maintenance and Operation: Chapin L. Brown, Vice Pres.
Auditing: Douglas H. Swanson, Secretary and Comptroller
Public Relations: Publicity Associates, Inc., 350 5th Ave.





A CROSS-SECTION OF EMPIRE STATE'S
MOORING MAST

AVERY CLASSICS
OVL 11814 BOX 62